

A NEW ILLUSTRATED
TREATISE ON EMBALMING
AND PRESERVING BODIES.

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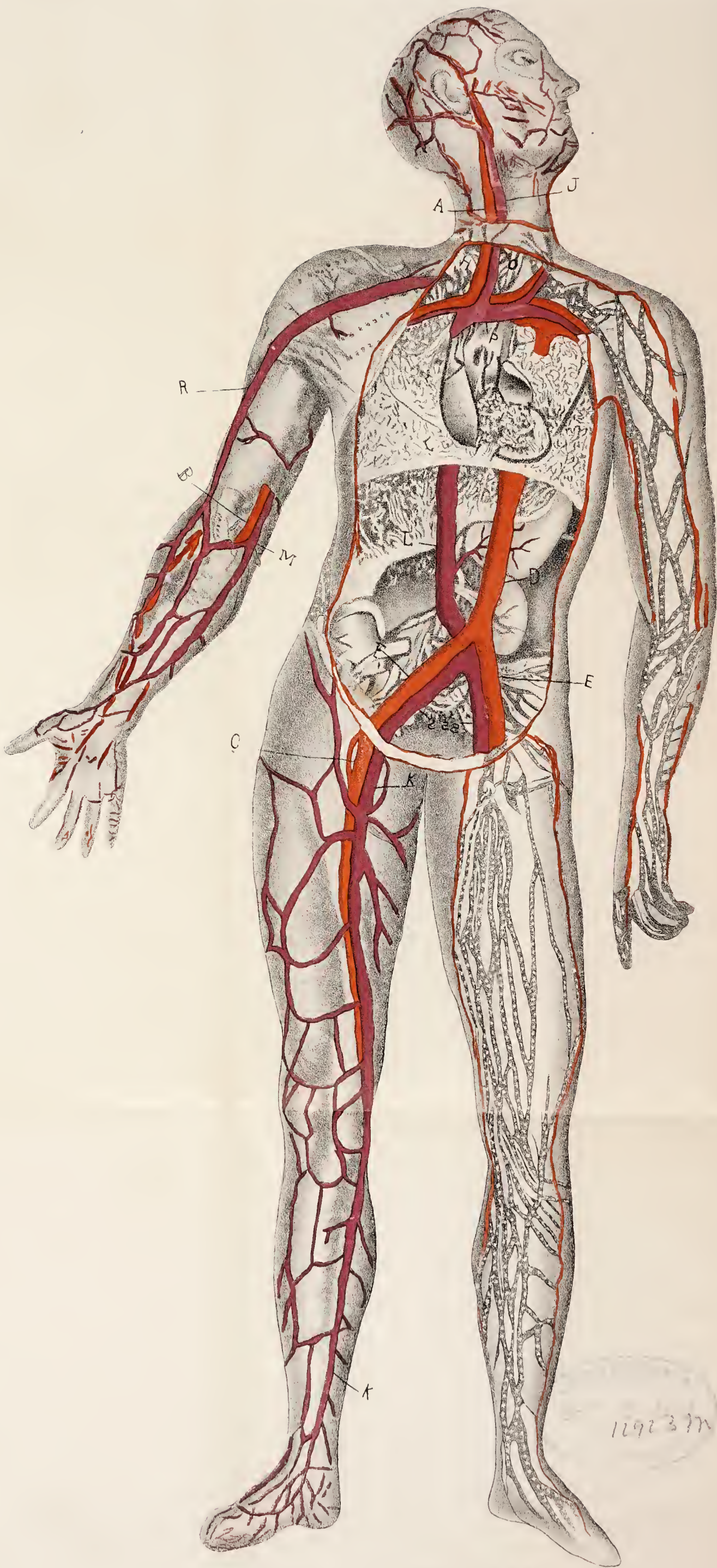
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DESCRIPTION OF CHART.



The Arteries are shown in a light red.

The Veins are shown a deep red.

These colors are usually found when cutting for them, in death.

Sometimes, however, they are in more of a brown, or yellowish cast.

THE ARTERIES.

A	Illustrates the common Carotid	Artery.
B	“ “ Brachial	“
C	“ “ Femoral	“
D	“ “ Abdominal Aorta	“
E	“ “ left common Illiac	“
F	“ “ right common Illiac	“
G	“ “ Arch of the Aorta	Artery.

THE VEINS.

J	Illustrates the External Jugular	Vein.
KK	“ “ Long Internal Saphenous	“
L	“ “ Superior Vena Cava	“
M	“ “ Basilic	“
R	“ “ Cephalic	“

NOTE.—The other Arteries shown and not described, are of no use or importance in embalming the dead.

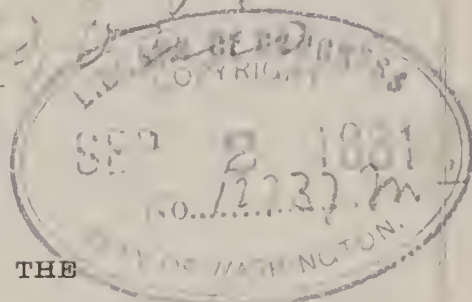
AN
ILLUSTRATED
AND
PRACTICAL TREATISE
ON
CHEMICAL EMBALMING,
ELEMENTED IN PLAIN COMMON SENSE TERMS,
THAT ALL CAN COMPREHEND
AND UNDERSTAND,
AND
GIVING THE TECHNICAL TERMS OF THE
DIFFERENT VEINS, ARTERIES, &C.,
OF SUCH AS ARE USED IN
EMBALMING.

DESIGNED TO INSTRUCT THE UNEDUCATED, IN ALL THE
VARIOUS WAYS OF EMBALMING AND PRESERVING
BODIES, AND FITTING THEM FOR
PROFESSIONAL DUTIES.

*By J. H. Clarke of
Springfield, Ohio*

PUBLISHED ONLY BY THE
CLARKE CHEMICAL WORKS,
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

1881.



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PREFACE.



IN PREPARING this work for the Profession, no pains have been spared in bringing to light such features as will be of the very most important character for consideration.

It is not a hand-book of references for the professional embalmer, but a Text Book for the learner, and to those who have an interest in advancing their business.

It has been the aim of the Author to avoid all technicalities in his instructions, and to give information in such terms that will be readily comprehended.

By its study, the undertaker is enabled to raise himself from the ordinary to the professional, to cope with all engaged in the art, and to keep pace with progression in all that pertains to his business.



Objects of Embalming.

IT IS readily understood that Chemical Embalming is fast gaining its way into popular favor. The old idea of hurrying off to the graveyard a corpse almost before it is cold, for fear it should smell badly,—or the more improved plan of sticking them into an ice box and freezing, was considered one of the great improvements of the age and was heralded far and near. But since science has made a step forward and assured the world that nothing (with the American people) is impossible. We are eagerly adapting the many means daily brought forward to enable us to produce the desired result, and no branch has been more sadly neglected than the art of embalming and funeral directing.

With this, like everything else, a liberal amount of humbuggery has been practiced upon the profession, and yet you will not say because you once took a counterfeit dollar, that you will not take any more money from any one for fear it might prove bad.

But let your experience be your guide, and be ever ready to take up such new features as will enable you to pass onward and upward to the head, using care and good judgment at all times.

Organs of Circulation.

BY REFERING to the Chart the reader can readily understand the relative position of each class of the blood vessels, and observe such points as are essential to the art of Embalming. The Veins are colored in a deep red, and the Arteries in a light red, exactly the colors that will be present when you come to hunt for them; so that no mistake may occur, but will enable the operator to more readily discern which vessel is the one he wishes to use. They are lettered "A," "B," "C," and so on, and are clearly pointed out, so that anyone inexperienced can readily find them without the aid of a physician, or an experienced Embalmer.

THE AORTA ARTERY

and branches are in a light red or a yellowish hue.

D shows the abdominal Aorta Artery, which is the main trunk of the arteries, and connects with the left Auricle of the Heart, ascending it forms the arch of the Aorta, then descending on the left side and terminating The fourth lumbar vertebræ is here divided into the, right add left common Illiac Arteries, and their continuation is known as the Femoral Arteries.

Letter "H" shows the Arch of the Aorta, the two Carotid Arteries ascending, and at the right and left subclavion. "A" shows the left Carotid artery; and is the one always used for injecting colored fluid for anatomical and dissecting use in the medical college, as it is

the most direct for reaching the whole system having direct connection with the heart.

This artery lies in close promoxity to the jugular vein, is large and strong, and can easily be found by placing the fingers on your own neck, and observing the pulsation. It is also on a straight line from the point in the chest bone to the lower part of the ear.

THE BRACHIAL ARTERY, "B,"

"is located inside the arm, above the elbow," and is very much used in injecting. It is very convenient, and of easy access to the whole body, and some professionals use it entirely. It commences below the elbow, ascends the arm, and lies directly between the muscle and bone of the arm. It is crossed by smaller veins, which are sometimes cut, in finding the artery.

THE FEMORAL ARTERY, "C,"

is very easily found and will admit of a very strong pump. It is used very largely by most embalmers. This is really the main artery and can be injected several times, allowing a few minutes interval between times. Care should be used in injecting this artery, that it does not depress the other vessels, and thus cause the face and neck to blacken.

This artery is the continuation of the external Illiac. It commences immediately behind the poupartis ligament, and passes down the fore part and inner side of the thigh, and lies close to the long sephaneous vein.

The Veins.

VEINS are colored in a deep red, and in tracing them it is found that their position is generally near the arteries, sometimes over, and sometimes underlying. They are nearly as large as the arteries, and may be readily known by their color, and their transparent state. The walls are somewhat collapsed and do not stand up firm as do the arteries.

Their office during life is to collect the carbonized blood and conduct it to the ascending and descending vena cava, thus reaching the heart and lungs. The veins are full of valves and the smaller ones usually burst, if too strong a pressure is produced in injecting them. After death they are generally full of clotted blood and other fluids, and especially is this the case when the fluids of the body have not been exhausted by prolonged sickness, and this is the cause of the face and neck turning black from the inky, or eclymoyd condition of these fluids as soon as the gases generate sufficiently to fill the cavities.

The Long Sapheneous Vein, K K, commences from a minute plexus in the inner part of the foot, and ascends in front of the inner side of the leg. At the knee it passes backward, and ascends along the inside of the thigh, and terminates in the Femoral vein. This vein receives in its course cutaneous branches from the leg and thigh. We sometimes make an incision at the lower and upper part of this vein, to empty them in extreme cases.

The Jugular Veins. These veins are four in number, viz: The Posterior external jugular, the Anterior jugular, and the Internal jugular. The External jugular vein, "J," is the one to be used in embalming, as it is nearest the surface, and is more readily reached. It is of a reddish or brown color, and is not often used, excepting to relieve the face and neck from the darkened condition which sometimes occurs in sudden deaths, caused by shooting in the head, hanging, and similar cases. It also aids you in finding and discriminating between the vein and carotid artery.

The Vena Cava Vein, "L." This vein receives the blood which is conveyed to the heart from the whole of the upper part of the body, but is not used at all in injecting.

The Basilic Vein, "N." The Basilic is a vein of considerable size, and is situated along the inner side of the elbow, receives the Median Basilic (which connects the Cephalic) and passing upwards along the inner side of the arm, and ascends in the course of the brachial artery, and terminates in the axillary vein.

The Cephalic Vein, "R." This vein courses along the large (Biceps) muscle of the arm. It then passes upwards and finally connects with the external jugular vein. Is very often used in relieving the face and neck of the blackened condition which very often occurs.

Directions for Ordinary Embalming.

IN handling an ordinary case in warm weather, where the body is only to be kept for two or three days, I would suggest—after washing the body with water, and then wiping dry—to then wash the body thoroughly with the Balm, by using a sponge or lather brush. Then place the body in an inclined position, with the head from six to twelve inches higher than the body. You should inject the rectum, and close with cotton or soft rags. Then through the mouth, inject the stomach, using from one to two pints of “Balm” for adults, and from one-fourth pint to a pint for children. If you find the throat closed, and the jaws set, it is not necessary to break the jaw loose, but inject through the nostrils.

If, however, the passage should be closed, your best remedy is a large catheter, “No. 12.” Introduce this catheter in the nostril as far as the wire (in the catheter), is bent, or curved. There hold the wire firmly in one hand, and with the other, slide the catheter off, and down into the stomach. By this means you open up the closed parts of the throat, and reach the stomach without any trouble. Then draw the wire out. Now attach the smallest tube to your pump, or syringe, place the point in the end of the catheter, and you can easily inject any desired quantity you wish, using from one to two pints of the “Balm.” Apply cloths or towels to the abdomen and chest; also cover the face and neck with cloths saturated with the “Balm,” and keep the body in this (inclined) position during the first day and night, after which it can be dressed and placed in the casket; not forgetting, however, to keep the cloths well saturated with the “Balm” as by this you will have a beautiful and life-like corpse.

Special, and Obstinate Cases.

IN more obstinate cases,—and where the body is to be preserved for a longer period,—it is necessary that the stomach should be emptied of whatever mucous matter or fluids that may be gotten out of it. This is easiest done by turning the body on the side, allowing the head to droop a little lower than the body, and over the side of the bed or couch, and by pressing on the stomach with the knee, the contents will usually pass out. If this does not produce the desired effect, I would have you inject some lukewarm water down the throat, about a pint. In a few moments, turn the body over, and if inconveniently large, or heavy, allow the stomach to rest on the edge of the bed. Incline the head a little lower, and the fluids will all run out, after which replace to its natural position, and inject the “Balm,” about two to four pints. This will neutralize, and destroy all the formations of gases, and arrest putrefaction and decay. Then close the throat and nostrils with cotton saturated with the “Balm.” If the cheeks are sunken, lay a piece of saturated cotton in the mouth, outside the teeth, or gums, which will fill the face out to its natural, or life like appearance.

The next manner of procedure is to introduce your trocar, or sharp pointed instrument into the abdomen, about an inch below the naval, and point first direct into the bowels. “It will not penetrate the bowels, as they are tough and will give way.” It is necessary to work the instrument back and forth a little to allow the

accumulated gas to pass off. Then draw the instrument nearly out and start down towards the lower part of the abdomen. Also to the right and left, as in the first place, by this means you reach all parts of the abdomen by making only one opening.

After the gases have all passed off, inject from two to four pints of the "Balm" and close the opening, by taking a stitch or two, or with a strong silk adhesive plaster. I would also recommend in this case, to tap the bladder by introducing the trocar about two or three inches from the penis,—or uterus; or in the right or left of the lower part of the abdomen. Then turn the body on the side, and if the urine should not pass off sufficiently raise the body to a sitting position, and all will run out. Then lay the body down and inject one-fourth to one pint "Balm," and close the opening as in the upper part of the abdomen.

When the case is of a very difficult kind, and much bad odor is found, disinfect the room and body, by sprinkling the "Balm" about the room, and occasionally throw a little in the vessel used to receive the contents of the stomach and bowels. If a half pint of the "Balm" is injected into the stomach before emptying, it will destroy the bad odor arising therefrom.

In this case I would recommend to keep the corpse on the incline for three (3) to four (4) days, that is, when you wish to keep it for six, eight, or ten days, for burial. It is not necessary to keep the cloth on the face during the daytime (after the third day), but it is well to keep it dampened during the night; also on the chest and abdomen. This you can do very readily by satur-

ating sponges of sufficient size, placing one on the face, and one on the abdomen. This will avoid constant watching, and the necessity of sitting up with the corpse.

A few more suggestions for closing the mouth may not come amiss. You may sometimes find the mouth wide open, the lower lip hanging down, and will not of its own accord remain closed. Some recommend the use of wax (shoemaker's wax), and it answers a very good purpose, by softening the wax, and placing it inside the mouth, around the teeth, and holding the mouth with the hand until the wax becomes cold. Another way, is to take a stitches in the gums, above and below, and drawing the mouth together. Tie the threads and cut them to make it invisible. The experience of the writer is that the most effectual way as yet known, is the use of dental plaster paris; you can get it of any druggist or dentist. This is to be done after the throat has been effectually closed. Take about a tablespoonful of the dry plaster, and add a teaspoonful of common salt to one ounce of water, and after dissolving, mix the plaster with the salt water to the consistency of thick cream. Open the mouth a little, draw the under lip up to its natural position, and put the plaster solution inside, allowing it to rest on, outside and inside the teeth. Then close the mouth, and wipe away that which might remain on the outer part of the lips. Hold the mouth in its natural position for half a minute, and the work is complete. A nice, clean, tidy and well preserved corpse is a card for the undertaker that will do him much good, and cause the friends to think of him in more than a

friendly way. In a word, strive to make every case you attend to, be better than the last one.

The use of the "Fragrant Balm" as a sanitary means of health should not be neglected. If there is any bad odor in the house, caused either by the corpse or dampness, or of a musty character, a liberal use of the "Balm" sprinkled about the room, or in any place where stench or bad odor is found. It will soon remove and purify the place, and make it pure and healthy.



Arterial Embalming.

IN CASES OF DROWNING.



AS SOON as you can get possession of the corpse, lay it face down on a barrel, and by holding the feet up, roll the barrel back and forth. This is necessary to get all the water from the stomach. (This sometimes restores life, when it seems to have left the body). This is done for some time, until you have obtained nearly or quite all the water from the stomach and lungs. Then lay the body on the cooling board, and in an inclined position. Now introduce your trocar into the abdomen and let all the gases pass off. Be particular that the gases thoroughly escape from the body, as that is very important, indeed, to aid the process of preservation. Now inject all the "Balm" that the cavity will seem to hold, and sew it up.

Next introduce the trocar into the bladder. Lay the corpse on the side, or place it in a sitting position, to allow the bladder to empty. After this, inject from a pint to a quart of "Balm," and sew up the opening.

The stomach is next. If you think there is no more water remaining, fill the stomach through the mouth or nostrils, close them as before, and use the plaster paris for the mouth.

If the corpse has been drowned for two or three days, I would inject the *Femoral*, or *Carotid* artery,—all that it will hold. In thirty minutes, or an hour, re-inject the same artery, as much of the "Balm" will be

taken up by the capillaries of the body, and is ready to receive more. It is advisable to use (for an adult), from one to two gallons in the arteries, in extreme cases. This done, cover the face, chest and hands with towels well saturated with the "Balm," and keep the body on as much of an incline as is possible, until shortly before the funeral, or to be placed in the casket if it is to be shipped.

In case the head, face and neck remain black, you should tap the Cephalic vein on the right arm, and open the same vein in the left arm. Inject water mixed with a little of the "Balm," and drive all the blood out of the veins. Then tie the opening on the left arm and inject the "Balm" towards the body in the right. This will neutralize the coagulated blood in the veins, drive the blood out, and the "Balm" will do its work to your entire satisfaction.

If the corpse is a female, the Carotid artery will be preferable ; but it should be opened as low down on the neck as will enable you to handle it readily. Do not forget to disinfect the body before you commence ; also wash your hands with the "Balm."



Sun Stroke, or Stroke by Lightning.

YOU WILL usually find the body, or rather the head, face, and neck, very much discolored. This is due to the sudden fracture of many of the minor blood vessels about the neck and head, which is caused by the sudden nature of the death, and should be handled with great care. It is a case similar to that of suicide by hanging, or a blow upon the head, causing death. It should be treated as follows :

First, tap the Basilic vein at M, or Cepalic vein at R. Then open the same vein or veins on the other arm and inject the "Balm," which will cause the blood to flow out at the other opening. When you have the blood all out, inject the veins full with the "Balm." Then tie the veins and proceed to tap the Brachial Artery at B, and inject it full, allowing a little time to fill the capillaries, and then inject them again. After this attend to the stomach and bowels as before, and keep the corpse in an inclined position until you are ready to dress and put in the casket. Don't forget to keep the face, head, and neck, well covered with towels, saturated with "Balm." Should the hands remain black and purple, raise them and rub the hands and wrists towards the elbow, and ligate the arm (tie it) above or near the elbow.

In Cases of Low Type Fevers,

disinfect the corpse thoroughly, and the room by sprinkling or spraying the "Balm" about the room, before commencing to operate. This is very important, indeed, and should *never* be neglected. This is necessary as a sanitary means, and to prevent contagion.

The condition of the system sometimes is of such a character as to readily receive the poisonous effects of bad fumes, arising from a corpse of this kind, which might produce a disease or sickness that would prove fatal.

This done, proceed to empty the stomach and inject the "Balm," and close in the usual manner. Also the abdomen and bladder. Inject and close the rectum.

Tap the Brachial artery at B, and inject from two to four quarts of "Balm," if a *very bad case*, and you wish to keep the corpse two, three, or four weeks. Inject the Carotid artery at A, or the Femoral artery at C. Keep the face, neck, chest and abdomen well covered with towels saturated with the "Balm," and you are sure of success.

In Child-Birth.

IF VERY undertaker knows this to be a very difficult kind of subject to handle, and all dread the idea of insuring success, especially when the friends decline to give you access to the body. It is well to reassure the friends, that your honor to you is as sacred in handling the female dead as that of a physician, and in order to bring about desirable results, you must have access, with such lady assistants as you can command. Secure some true and trusty lady that is a mother, and has an abundance of sound, common sense, and not afraid of a dead person. Explain to her what you want done, and see and know that she has done her part.

First inject the uterus (after washing thoroughly), and fill with cotton, thoroughly saturated with the "Balm."

Next inject the rectum, and seal in the usual manner. Then wrap with a large diaper, and let it extend down the limbs and up around the abdomen. This is the work of your lady assistant, and should be done thoroughly.

Next attend to the stomach. Be sure you have it thoroughly cleansed of all the fluids, gases, etc., and then inject through the nostrils, or mouth. (A No. 12. catheter is very essential in this case). Use the "Balm" freely, and close the throat and nostrils. It is well in this case to use the plaster paris in sealing the mouth.

This done, insert the trocar (this you can do through

the clothing by cutting a slit an inch or two in the under garment), just below the naval, and also at each lower right and left part of the abdomen. Inject the "Balm" freely, and close the orifice with a stitch. It is sometimes necessary to put a little cotton in before sewing up. Cover the abdomen with towels extending over as much surface as possible of the body, and do not forget to keep this well saturated with "Balm."

Now proceed to open the Cephalic vein in both arms, and inject the fluid in the right, allowing the blood to pass out of the left. In cases of this kind, there is generally a superabundance of blood in the veinous system, and should be removed to insure success. After filling the veins, tie them.

Next open the Brachial artery, B, or the Carotid artery at A. The latter is more preferable, if acceptable to the friends. Make the incision as low down as you can, so as not to disfigure the appearance of the neck. Inject from one to two gallons of "Balm." Close the opening nicely with needle and silk thread, by sewing over and under, same as a tailor would sew a rent in your coat or pants. Make it neat and tidy, it is just as easy, and is much better. I would suggest putting some cotton saturated with "Balm" in the opening before sewing, and then cover with flesh-colored silk adhesive plaster.

Now place your corpse on an incline, just as much as you possibly can, and keep the face, neck, chest, and abdomen well covered for first two or three days and nights. Then dress your corpse, and when ready for

burial or shipment, you can rest assured of the finest possible results.

If you find, however, that the blood is poisoned, as is sometimes the case, I would tap the long Sephaneous vein at the ankle, K, and upper part, K, and withdraw the blood. Or rather, inject at the lower opening with water, about one part "Balm," and allow all the blood to pass out at the upper opening.

See that your hands are free from sores or cuts, and you should wash or bathe your hands occasionally with the Balm. Should you, however, become poisoned from the virus of the corpse at any time, a free use of the "Balm" will effectually destroy it at once. Confidence on your part, and a careful study of the instructions herein given will, with good judgment and plenty of common sense, bring about such results, as will command for you the entire confidence of the community in which you operate. Never become excited, or show any signs of uneasiness. Keep quiet, calm and deliberate. Reassure your customers and the friends that you thoroughly understand your business. Your future will grow brighter every day, and you will yourself be surprised at what progress you have made as an embalmer of the dead.



In Cases of Dropsy.

THE BODY is usually found full of water, and sometimes the limbs, "especially the lower," unless the attending physician has removed it just previous to death. These are cases comparatively difficult to handle successfully, and should be treated as follows:

First, tap the abdomen near the naval and at each side, near the lower part of the body, with your trocar, and get out all the water you can. Move the instrument up and down, and at different angles, occasionally turn the body from one side to the other, to assist the action.

The Limbs. You can use your knife, or scalpel. and open the skin at the ankles; and at such other places as the water may be located. Press or rub slowly towards the opening. Then inject in the limbs a little of the "Balm," and close the opening with a stitch.

The abdomen should be injected thoroughly. but not enough to cause the body to look swollen.

Tap the Cephalic vein, M, on both arms, and inject three parts water and one part "Balm," previously mixed, until you have driven all the blood out, Then inject with the "Balm," (full strength), all the veins and capillaries will hold. After this tie both ends and sew up.

You should then inject the Brachial artery, B, allowing a little time between the first and second injections.

If the case is of a very heavy person, I would recommend the opening of the Femoral artery, C. Inject tow-

ards the body all you can get into it. Then close the opening nicely with needle and silk thread.

It may also be necessary to open the Sephaneous veins at the lower and upper part, K, K, and inject water until you have removed all the blood. Then re-inject with the "Balm," (full strength).

The stomach should be attended to. As in other obstinate cases, keep the face, neck, chest and abdomen well covered with cloths thoroughly saturated with "Balm," for at least three or four days. Observe the very important feature of keeping the corpse on as much of an inclined position as possible.

With this treatment of the subject, you are sure of success and fine results.



Consumptive Cases.

THERE are many kinds of consumptive cases, and and yet all of them have so much similarity to each other, that it is difficult to determine the difference. We have prolonged, or lingering, dyspeptic, or hasty consumption, consumption of the stomach and bowels, etc.

In some cases, the lungs and stomach are rotten long before death, and immediately after death becomes a seeming uncontrollable mass of rotten, decomposed animal matter. The body is thin and emaciated, and seems to be little more than skin and bones,—yet that “little more” is the very worst element you have to contend with, and in some cases has been uncontrollable.

The remedy is to inject into the stomach from one to two pints of warm water, mixed with a little “Balm,” and in a few moments empty the stomach. Repeat the operation two or three times, until you have relieved the stomach entirely of all fluids, mucous, and other matter that may be present.

Now re-inject the stomach and lungs with pure “Balm,” all that they will hold without depressing too much. Then close the throat and nostrils, and introduce a trocar into the abdomen; allow the gases to pass off and inject the “Balm.” Also tap the bladder, inject one to two pints, and close the orifice with a stick, or some silk adhesive plaster. Inject and close the rectum. If a female corpse, the uterus should also receive attention.

Should the head, face and neck remain dark, or blackened, tap the Cephalic Vein at R, on both arms, and inject three parts water and one part "Balm," until the blood has all passed out and then re-inject with pure "Balm." Should this not prove sufficient, tap the Brachial Artery at B, and inject from one to three quarts of "Balm." It is seldom required to use the arteries, unless you wish to keep a long time, or to ship a great distance. Yet it is so little trouble to do so, that it is always safe to use one of them.

Do not neglect to keep the corpse on the incline,—and keep the face, neck, chest and abdomen well covered with towels thoroughly saturated with the "Balm." The use of sponges will save constant attention. Should you wish to keep the corpse for two or three weeks, it would be well to allow it to remain on an incline for at least three days.



Cases of Ossified Brain.

THESE cases are not very numerous, but as yet have baffled the skill of most every professional embalmer who has undertaken a case. It is caused by various modes of death, and there seems to grow around the brain a searing, or coating, that prevents the preserving fluids from reaching it properly. The usual causes are from brainal fevers, sun strokes, stroke by lightning, suicide by hanging, pistol or gun shots, or by a blow upon the head.

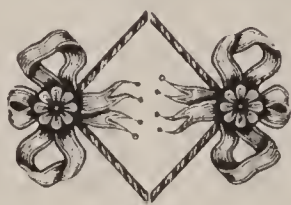
The treatment of this case, in addition to that of sun-stroke, or stroke by lightning, we present in the following, as a very valuable treatment, from Prof. Wayne:

Puncture, (that is, introduce your trocar, a small one, if you have it), into the brain through the nasal passages, directing it right up through the nose on either side, until you have reached the tissues of the brain, and inject the "Balm." Now allow the fluids to run out through your trocar, and re-inject two or three times; withdraw your trocar occasionally to aid the flow. Then after you have relieved the brain of all the blood and fluids, lay the head back, or downward, and re-inject what the cavity will contain. After this, close the aperture with cotton saturated with the "Balm." It may be necessary to fill the nasal cavity with a mixture of thin plaster paris and salt water, but not enough to cause it show from the outer side.

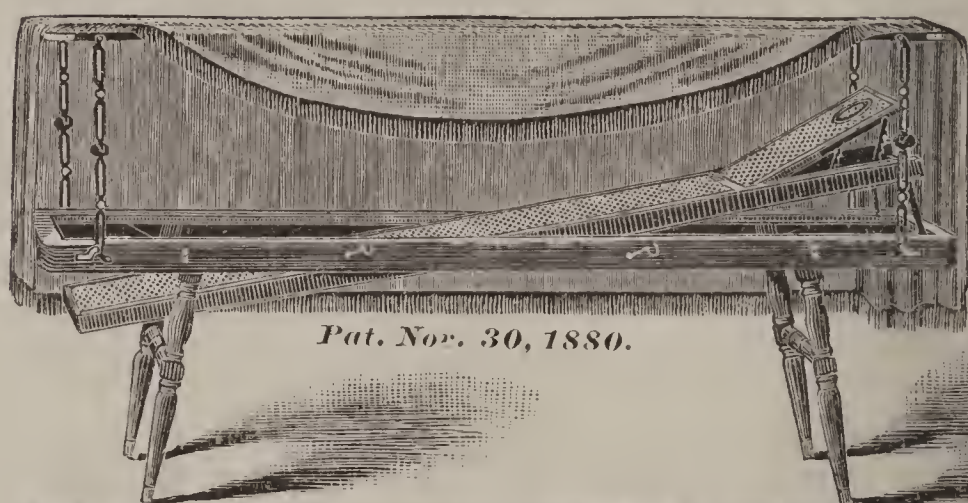
This treatment of these very difficult cases, has

proven the very best yet known. It is very much better and easier than to open the skull, is less tedious, and requires no extra sett of instruments.

The Author's design from the beginning has been to use the plainest language, the simplest modes and methods, and to present to the reader all the valuable information in as concise and instructive a manner as possible, enabling all who can read and comprehend to become proficient in the Art of Embalming.



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